European Commission, the latter agreed to restore zero duty access to Indian jute goods retrospectively from 1.7.1995. This has considerably improved access of Indian Jute goods into the European Union market.

[Translation]

Export of Cotton

*260. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :
DR. G.L. KANAUJIA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of cotton exported during 1995-96;

(b) whether the Government propose to make changes in the cotton export policy and withdraw restrictions from the export of cotton;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the target set for export of cotton during 1996-97; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) Including spillover shipments, about 5.57 lakh bales of cotton is reported to have been exported till 18.7.1996 during the 1995-96 season.

(b) and (c) Export of cotton is regulated and is subject to quantitative restrictions announced by the Ministry of Textiles. Government releases export quota for raw cotton from time to time after assessing production, demand, supply, prices etc. with a view to ensuring that, while on the one hand cotton growers received remunerative prices, on the other the consuming sector, particularly decentralised handloom and powerloom weavers are also able to procure their supplies at fair prices. Removal of quantitative restrictions on the export of cotton from the country is not being contemplated at present.

(d) and (e). The quanity of cotton allowed for export is announced in any cotton year after taking into account all relevant factors and after reliable estimates are available of the crop size, cotton availability, likely demand, etc. The 1996-97 cotton season will commence only from 1st September, 1996, and no quota for export has been announced for 1996-97 so far.

Construction of Court Buildings

1886. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government provides 50 percent Central assistance for construction of court buildings, residential accommodation etc.;

(b) whether the government have not provided its share to various states during last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for delay and time bound programme to pay the arrears in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) :

(a) The centrally sponsored scheme for the development of infrastructural facilities for the judiciary introduced from 1993-94 is aimed at supplementing the efforts of the State Governments and is confined to construction of Court Buildings and residences for the Judges. While tne Central allocation is dependent on the budget allocation provided for the scheme by the Planning Commission, the States are required to come forward with a matching provision to take advantage of this scheme.

(b) No, Sir, full Central Share has been provided to the eligible States.

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl.	Name of the State	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221.20	439.98	369.40	1030.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	14.00	34.00	68.00
3.	Assam	79.80	156.89	153.52	390.21
4.	Bihar	174.90	147.00	334.79	656.69
5.	Goa	20.00	34.00	34.00	88.00
6.	Gujarat	100.80	197.45	193.28	491.53
7.	Haryana	47.90	94.14	92.21	234.25